

**REMARKS**

Claims 2-6, 8-12 and 15 are pending. By this amendment, claim 15 is amended. Applicants acknowledge and thank the Examiner for indicating that claims 2-6 and 8-12 are allowed. However, for reasons as discussed below, it is believed that all the claims are allowable. Accordingly, reconsideration is respectfully requested.

**I. Objection to the Claims**

The Office Action objects to claim 15 because the structure of compounds 2-5 are unsuitable for publication. Claim 15 has been amended to obviate the objection. Accordingly, withdrawal of the objection is respectfully requested.

**II. Rejection Under 37 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph**

The Office Action rejects claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Specifically, the Office Action asserts that the "R" at "-OR" groups on the structural compound 5 is neither defined in the specification nor in the claims. Applicants respectfully submit that one skilled in the art would immediately recognize "R" to be the alkyl group.

To support this assertion, Applicants enclose page 51 of McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms Second Edition, copyright 1974, 1978 that defines alkyl: "A monovalent radical,  $C_nH_{2n+1}$ , which may be considered to be formed by loss of a hydrogen atom from an alkane; usually designated by R".

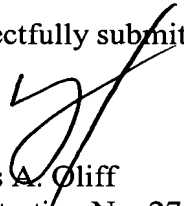
The Office Action also asserts that the scope of n is not defined in the specification or claims. Applicants respectfully submit that it is well known to one skilled in the art that n signifies a repetition of a compound since these compounds are poly-organic materials. For example, see page 22, lines 4-7 where it states that "...and a polyfluorene derivative of at least 1 of the compounds 1 through 5 hereinbelow." Thus, it would be understood by one skilled in the art that the compounds 1 through 5 are repetitious.

**III. Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance of the claims are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,

  
James A. Oliff  
Registration No. 27,075

Yong S. Choi  
Registration No. 43,324

JAO:YSC/al

Attachment:

Page 51 of McGraw-Hill Dictionary  
of Scientific and Technical Terms published 1978

Date: September 15, 2004

**OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC**  
**P.O. Box 19928**  
**Alexandria, Virginia 22320**  
**Telephone: (703) 836-6400**

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In addition, material has been drawn from the following references: R. E. Huschke, *Glossary of Meteorology*, American Meteorological Society, 1959; *U.S. Air Force Glossary of Standardized Terms*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 1, 1972; *Communications-Electronics Terminology*, AF Manual 11-1, vol. 3, 1970; W. H. Allen, ed., *Dictionary of Technical Terms for Aerospace Use*, 1st ed., National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1965; J. M. Gilliland, *Solar-Terrestrial Physics: A Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations*, Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical Report 67158, 1967; *Glossary of Air Traffic Control Terms*, Federal Aviation Agency; *A Glossary of Range Terminology*, White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico, National Bureau of Standards, AD 467-424; *A DOD Glossary of Mapping, Charting and Geodetic Terms*, 1st ed., Department of Defense, 1967; P. W. Thrush, comp. and ed., *A Dictionary of Mining, Mineral, and Related Terms*, Bureau of Mines, 1968; *Nuclear Terms: A Glossary*, 2d ed., Atomic Energy Commission; F. Casey, ed., *Compilation of Terms in Information Sciences Technology*, Federal Council for Science and Technology, 1970; *Glossary of Stinfo Terminology*, Office of Aerospace Research, U.S. Air Force, 1963; *Naval Dictionary of Electronic, Technical, and Imperative Terms*, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1962; *ADP Glossary*, Department of the Navy, NAVSO P-3097.

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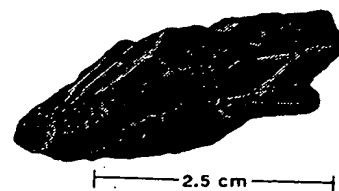
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- urine due to a deficiency of homogentisic acid oxidase. Also spelled alcaptonuria.
- Alkar process** [CHEM ENG] Catalytic alkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons with olefins to produce alkylaromatics; for example, production of ethylbenzene from benzene and ethylene.
- alkarsine** See cacodyl oxide.
- alkene** [ORG CHEM] One of a class of unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons containing one or more carbon-to-carbon double bonds.
- alkoxide** See alcoholate.
- alkoxy** [ORG CHEM] An alkyl radical attached to a molecule by oxygen, such as the ethoxy radical.
- alkyd resin** [ORG CHEM] A class of adhesive resins made from unsaturated acids and glycerol.
- alkyl** [ORG CHEM] A monovalent radical,  $C_nH_{2n+1}$ , which may be considered to be formed by loss of a hydrogen atom from an alkane; usually designated by R.
- alkylamine** [ORG CHEM] A compound consisting of an alkyl group attached to the nitrogen of an amine; an example is ethylamine,  $C_2H_5NH_2$ .
- alkylaryl sulfonates** [ORG CHEM] General name for alkylbenzene sulfonates.
- alkylate** [ORG CHEM] A product of the alkylation process in petroleum refining.
- alkylate bottom** [CHEM ENG] Residue from fractionation of total alkylate which boils at a higher temperature than aviation gasolines.
- alkylated gasoline** [MATER] A cleaning-burning gasoline with a high-octane rating; prepared by adding neoheptane or some other alkylate.
- alkylation** [CHEM ENG] A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. [ORG CHEM] A chemical process in which an alkyl radical is introduced into an organic compound by substitution or addition.
- alkylbenzene sulfonates** [ORG CHEM] Widely used nonbiodegradable detergents, commonly dodecylbenzene or tri-decylbenzene sulfonates.
- alkyldimethylbenzylammoniumchloride** See benzalkonium chloride.
- alkylene** [ORG CHEM] An organic radical formed from an unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon; for example, the ethylene radical  $C_2H_3$ .
- alkyl halide** [ORG CHEM] A compound consisting of an alkyl group and a halogen; an example is ethylbromide.
- alkyne** [ORG CHEM] One of a group of organic compounds containing a carbon-to-carbon triple bond.
- allachesthesia** [MED] A tactile sensation experienced remote from the point of stimulation but on the same side of the body.
- allactite** [MINERAL]  $Mn_7(AsO_4)_2(OH)_8$  Brownish-red mineral consisting of a basic manganese arsenate.
- allanite** [PETR] An altered gabbro with original texture and euhedral pseudomorphs.
- allanite** [MINERAL]  $(Ca,Ce,La,Y)_2(Al,Fe)_3Si_3O_{12}(OH)$  Monoclinic mineral distinguished from all other members of the epidote group of silicates by a relatively high content of rare earths. Also known as bucklandite; cerine; orthite; treanorite.
- Allan's metal** [MET] A high-lead bronze, of A. Allan and Son, containing 40% lead, 55% copper, and 5% tin; used for bearings.
- allantoic acid** [BIOCHEM]  $C_4H_8N_4O_6$  A crystalline acid obtained by hydrolysis of allantoin; intermediate product in nucleic acid metabolism.
- allantoin** [BIOCHEM]  $C_4H_6N_4O_3$  A crystallizable oxidation product of uric acid found in allantoinic and amniotic fluids and in fetal urine.
- allantoinase** [BIOCHEM] An enzyme, occurring in nonmammalian vertebrates, that catalyzes the hydrolysis of allantoin.
- allantols** [EMBRYO] A fluid-filled, saclike, extraembryonic membrane lying between the chorion and amnion of reptilian, bird, and mammalian embryos.
- allantoxanic acid** [BIOCHEM]  $C_4H_3N_3O_4$  An acid formed by oxidation of uric acid or allantoin.
- allanturic acid** [BIOCHEM]  $C_3H_4N_2O_3$  An acid formed principally by the oxidation of allantoin.
- Allard's law** [OPTICS] A mathematical formula defining the relationship between the intensity of a light, atmospheric conditions, and the amount of light received at any given distance.
- all-around traverse** [ORD] A turn in a complete circle in a horizontal plane; a weapon has this capability when it can be turned  $360^\circ$  by its traversing mechanism.
- all-burnt time** [AERO ENG] The point in time at which a rocket has consumed its propellants.
- all-burnt velocity** See burnout velocity.
- all-channel tuning** [COMMUN] The ability of a television set to receive ultra-high-frequency as well as very-high-frequency channels.
- allcharite** [MINERAL] A lead gray mineral, supposed to be a lead arsenic sulfide and known only crystallographically as orthorhombic crystals.
- all-diffused monolithic integrated circuit** [ELECTR] Microcircuit consisting of a silicon substrate into which all of the circuit parts (both active and passive elements) are fabricated by diffusion and related processes.
- Alleculidae** [INV ZOO] The comb claw beetles, a family of mostly tropical coleopteran insects in the superfamily Tenebrionidea.
- Allee's principle** [GEN] The concept of an intermediate optimal population density by which groups of organisms often flourish best if neither too few nor too many individuals are present.
- alleganyite** [MINERAL]  $Mn_3(SiO_4)_2(OH)_2$  A pink mineral consisting of basic manganese silicate.
- Alleghenian** [GEOL] Lower Middle Pennsylvanian geologic time.
- Alleghenian life zone** [ECOL] A biome that includes the eastern mixed coniferous and deciduous forests of New England.
- Alleghenian orogeny** [GEOL] Pennsylvanian and Early Permian orogenic episode which deformed the rocks of the Appalachian Valley and the Ridge and Plateau provinces.
- allele** [GEN] One of a pair of genes, or of multiple forms of a gene, located at the same locus of homologous chromosomes. Also known as allelomorph.
- allelic mutant** [GEN] A cell or organism with characters different from those of the parent due to alterations of one or more alleles.
- allelochemistry** [CHEM] The science of compounds synthesized by one organism that stimulate or inhibit other organisms.
- allelomimetic behavior** [PSYCH] Behavior in social animals in which each animal does the same thing as those nearby.
- allelomorph** See allele.
- allelopathy** [BOT] The harmful influence on a plant by another living plant that secretes a toxic substance.
- allelotropism** [BIOL] A mutual attraction between two cells or organisms.
- allemontite** [MINERAL] AsSb Rhombohedral, gray or reddish, native antimony arsenide occurring in reniform masses. Also known as arsenical antimony.
- Allen-Doloy unit** [BIOL] A unit for the standardization of estrogens.
- allene** [ORG CHEM]  $C_3H_4$  An unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon with two double bonds. Also known as propadiene.
- Allen-Moore diaphragm cell** [CHEM ENG] A rectangular electrolyte diaphragm used early in the history of chlorine manufacture.
- Allen red metal** [METAL] An alloy of copper and lead containing 50% lead and a small quantity of sulfur to hold the lead in solution.
- Allen screw** [DES ENG] A screw or bolt which has an axial hexagonal socket in its head.
- Allen wrench** [DES ENG] A wrench made from a straight or bent hexagonal rod, used to turn an Allen screw.
- allergen** [IMMUNOL] Any antigen, such as pollen, a drug, or food, that induces an allergic state in humans or animals.
- allergic arteritis** [MED] Inflammation of the arterial walls resulting from an allergic state.
- allergic dermatitis** [MED] Inflammation of the skin following contact of an allergen with sensitized tissue.
- allergic reaction** See allergy.

ALLANITE

Allanite from Goiaz, Brazil.  
(Specimen from Department of  
Geology, Bryn Mawr College)